

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/02/08 : CIA-RDP82-00457R005800080015-8

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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a single cooling tower on the southeastern side of each building (sic). The refining units for cracking follow the "Truevapor Phase" (sic) system.

- f. The administrative building is a one-story concrete structure, 200 feet by 40 feet. The pipeline administration is on the first floor and the central office of the Baicai-Constanta pipeline is on the second floor.
4. One group of six 1,200 cubic meter sheet metal tanks arranged in one row is located on the northern side of the refinery at distances of from 230 to 260 feet from the concrete fencing of the plant area and 165 feet from the refinery building. Another group of four 1,200 cubic meter tanks is located in the southern part of the refinery at a distance of about 165 feet from the concrete fencing. Two 2,200 cubic meter tanks are situated east of the refinery. One 3,000 cubic meter tank is located between the two 2,200 cubic meter tanks east of the administration building. The refinery is connected with the Baicai-Constanta trunk pipeline, which crosses the northeastern corner of the refinery area.
5. The capacity of the refinery was about 1,650 tons of crude oil per day in 1943. As a consequence of war damages and bad work organization, production decreased after 1944 and was as low as about 1,100 tons per 24 hours in 1948.* Increase of production is possible and is scheduled in the working plan of the Government. The following yields are obtained by refining the crude oil: gasoline 18 percent, Diesel oil 22 percent, heavy gas oil 18 percent, heavy kerosene 10 percent, light kerosene 10 percent, asphalt 10 percent, waste 12 percent. All the yields serve internal consumption. The shipments are carried out by rail. The railroad tank cars are loaded at the Teleajen loading platform near the Ploesti-Teleajen refinery. The products are carried to the loading platform via the pipeline.
- Comment: The capacity of the refinery is too low. The capacity of the refinery was about 1.5 million tons and the cracking capacity about 230,000 tons per year in 1939. According to the Moniteur, 1946, Nos. 10 and 12, the annual capacity was approximately 1,060,000 and the cracking capacity about 250,000 tons per year in 1946.

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